

BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1914.

Entered as the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year \$3.00
Six months \$1.50
Single copy 1 cent

Published Every Week-day Afternoon

FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

The trouble with George Fred Williams was that no one was handy by to keep the lid down.

The conviction grows that Mexico knows how to settle its internal affairs better than any outside agent can do it.

No yellow-backed novel has more mystifying features than the events now transpiring in the town of Freeport, N. Y. Strong and certain administration of justice is demanded.

In England the charge has been made that the game of golf keeps men alive after they ought to have been dead. Surely golf merits the most severe condemnation because of the heinous offense.

We wish Uncle Samuel wouldn't spill the strawberries in our mail. Blood-red decorations on letters and papers are not a distinct addition to the beauty or cleanliness of the matter that he is supposed to deliver in reasonably good shape.

New York state's argument against the income tax on the ground that it would be sectional seems to be borne out by the fact that New York state paid nearly one-half of the income tax this year. But if New York does not worry over it at the present time, no other state should worry.

It would seem as though enough men had been killed or maimed on the Central Vermont railroad to serve as ample warning that it is hazardous to try to board moving trains. Another accident at Bethel brings the total tally up to a very large figure. Who will be the next to try the very foolhardy performance?

Proof enough of the wisdom of ordinances and regulations prohibiting the discharge of firearms inside the limits of a municipal corporation was afforded in Vermont's largest city last Saturday when a member of a carriage party was struck in the back by a stray bullet that came from no one knows where. The injured person was in a team that was standing in the public highway of Burlington when the accident occurred. It is a serious offense to discharge firearms in a community, and should be so considered.

Dartmouth college has made a bold move in declaring its independence of the New England college entrance certificate board; but Dartmouth is big enough and powerful enough to go it alone if any New England institution is able to do so, barring, of course, Harvard and Yale, which have been independent for some time. There is a growing conviction on many sides that there is too great a tendency toward centralization of college administration. Possibly this action of Dartmouth is an open expression of such a conviction.

St. Albans seems to have won laurels by the great celebration of the peace centennial last Saturday and is to be commended for offering a good percentage of the attractions which it advertised to give. There have been some notable illustrations in Vermont of advertising "big things and getting the crowd, after which the entertainment was a go-as-you-please sort of thing with most of the people pleased to go home. Incidentally, the St. Albans Messenger ought to get a reasonable share of praise from its townspeople for notable boasting of the event and for most extensive reporting of the day's activities in its issue next following the celebration.

THE FIRE HAZARD OF THE TOY BALLOON.

With the other improvements along the line of safety in Independence day celebrations there ought to go at least one other in the elimination of the miniature balloon. No one knows how many serious fire losses were occasioned by the use of this gaudy little toy; but we are reminded of the danger by a collection of items in one issue of a metropolitan newspaper telling of three fires traced directly to the balloons. Doubtless were the statistics for the entire country at hand, it would be found that the balloons were the most frequent causes of Fourth of July fires. Of flimsy material through necessity, the balloons are the more likely to set fire to anything on which they may land because of the fact that the flame inside is not shielded in the least and the

Our Facilities

for properly treating your printing supplies are known by many satisfied customers. Are you among them?

N. J. ROBERTS

324 North Main St.
BARRE, VERMONT

Quality Printer



Yes, this is the warm weather suit—that coolly takes the lead.

Made of Palm Beach cloth in tan, gray ecru and slate.

Cut and tailored so it keeps its shape—always trim and smart—only \$10, and what every man needs for an extra. Extra trousers, \$3.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing

F. H. ROGERS & CO.

slightest tipping of the airy substance is apt to bring the paper sides in contact with the flame.

But in spite of the highly inflammable nature of the contraption, the balloons are sent aloft to make a little spectacle for a short time and then to fall where they will, whether it be on a dry, shingled roof or in parched fields or in forests which need but the touch of a slight flame to be kindled into a raging forest fire. The minute the balloon leaves the hand of the launcher it becomes a possible message of fire and a potential bearer of death and destruction wherever the wind may happen to drive it. As well might one go out and touch a match to the dry roof of a building a mile or several miles distant. As well might one go out and deliberately drop a firebrand in the dry forest. To all intents and purposes the act is the same, and surely the results are identical—fraught with possible terrible results. Therefore, it would seem like a measure of safety and sanity to discard the manufacture of the toy balloon from this time forth.

CURRENT COMMENT

Lots of Coal Again.

That the consumption of the substantial commodities of life proceeds apace, even in times of business depression, is shown by the anthracite coal shipments for the month of May, which has recently closed. The total reached 6,281,553 tons, or 285,811 more than in the same month of last year. This was only 35,739 tons less than the high water mark for May, which was made in 1911. Sales of coal are, however, reported as somewhat slower than shipments. The amount at hand at tidewater shipping points increased during the month by about six per cent. But that is not a large accumulation.

How incalculably a period of business depression appears! Here is a great commodity which people are sure to use next winter in about their customary proportions. In its production and distribution approximately the usual number of men are now employed. And their wages go out to fructify other industrial fields. They are wearing out shoes and shirts and the thousand and one commodities of life, and presumably making the usual replacements.

The difference between good times and poor really comes in the reservoir of goods on hand. This level varies greatly with the state of public opinion, or, with what the president would call the "psychology" of the situation. When times are brisk, the great army of wholesalers, middlemen, jobbers and retailers keep good-sized stocks, or at least they are undisturbed if the reservoirs stand at a high level. Whenever times are depressed, the cautious merchant lowers the level of his stock on hand. This change, more than anything else, checks production, just as retarding the same error, when things begin to look up, accelerates the wheels of industry.

The actual consumption of the substantial of life goes on from year to year with surprisingly little variation. The three-meals-a-day practice is nearly universal. The number of persons deterred from following it by reason of hard times represents an extremely small fraction of the total, even in the worst seasons. Let us "cheer up," and see if by doing so we cannot restore prosperity.—Boston Herald.

Sea-Trusts of Europe.

Abroad, they do not make the great corporation a criminal, and there is a significant growth of great corporations, on land and on sea. It is the German emperor himself who has just brought about a new understanding between the two colossal German steamship companies, the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd, and British ship-owners, not to be outdone, have within a few days planned a merger of two hundred steamers aggregating 1,150,000 tons, the fleets of the British India and Peninsular & Oriental.

This is by no means the first huge ocean combination exclusively under the British flag. The Royal Mail Steam Packet company, formed three-quarters of a century ago, has within a few years absorbed successively the Pacific Steam Navigation company, the Elder-Dempster lines, the Union-Castle lines and the Nelson lines, and is now the dominant factor in the African trade and on both east and west coasts of South America. Now, propheta see the coming amalgamation of the Peninsular & Oriental and the Royal Mail with the historic ensuad company, creating a world-girdling combination of steamship services all under the British flag, the wealthiest and most powerful in existence.

This is a new and dazzling phase of

the mighty combat of Germany and Britain for the mastery of the oceans. Thus far the advantage in increase and aggressiveness has clearly rested with the Germans, whose inspiring genius has been the Kaiser, well styled by Sir Owen Phillips, chairman of the Royal Mail, as "the greatest commercial director in the world." It has been the emperor's indomitable purpose to make the whole globe tributary to his realm through a vast network of German steamship companies are their response. It is frankly proclaimed that these combinations are assured of the help of the British government, which does not dread but welcomes them as a bulwark of political and commercial empire. New zest has been given to Anglo-German rivalry by the Panama canal, which opens to Europe's fleets the conquest of the Pacific. England and Germany are proceeding to capitalize our investment. Both the British and the German combinations have great ships at the gateway, all ready to pass through and possess the trade of the Pacific seaboard.—Boston Herald.

Ireland's Armed Forces.

The decision of the Belfast Assize court has been reversed and the proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland is now declared valid. This is not so disconcerting to Sir Edward Carson's men as to the National volunteers, who are as yet but poorly armed; but, as it has been pointed out already, the two bodies need not necessarily be regarded as enemies actually preparing to fight each other. The present state of affairs is complicated and difficult to interpret on account largely of differences among those interested in the National movement.

The leaders insisted from the first that they were not concerned at all in party politics and would not be involved in any of the schemes and compromises of politicians. They have taken pains to avoid provocation of the Ulstermen and have openly expressed the hope that means may yet be found to unite both movements for the common good of their country. Colonel Moore, who has done much to encourage the movement in the West, and in the north as well, has made it plain that the National volunteers are irrevocably opposed to a divided Ireland, and it has been pointed out that the political significance of the movement is that it may render impossible Mr. Redmond's agreement to the exclusion of any part of Ulster.

For some time, however, the Parliamentary party has been flirting with the volunteers, and the other day Mr. Redmond at last came out openly in support of them, as he was apparently obliged to do in the circumstances. It does not appear, however, that his approval of their enterprise has given rise to much enthusiasm among the initiators of the movement, some of whom are inclined to resent his attempt at the 11th hour to claim a certain credit for what he formerly opposed and discouraged.

It is impossible to foresee what the final outcome of this disagreement will be, but for the moment Mr. Redmond has the upper hand.—New York Evening Sun.

The Blight of the Pessimistic Know-It-All.

Words spoken in carelessness or jest of business institutions frequently have unexpectedly serious results. No thoughtful man will make reflections upon the financial character of a business unless he has ample grounds for it. Particularly will he not do so to an unintelligent person who is apt to misquote and misrepresent.

Serious consequences followed an alleged jest made by a man in the northern part of this state to a French Canadian woman who came to him for advice as to depositing a small amount of money, less than \$100, in a certain Vermont bank. The man—who is presumably one of those pessimistic know-it-alls found in every community—answered the woman that the bank "was as good as any; none of them are any good."

This foreigner proceeded forthwith to tell her neighbors that the bank (giving its name) was no good. The neighborhood being largely made up of thrifty, but not too intelligent, people of her own nationality, hurried by dozens and scores to the institution to withdraw their deposits. A run was on for three days.

The bank had ample funds at its command from its correspondents, both in this state and in the banking centers, and every depositor was paid on presentation of his book. The principal sufferers were the frightened depositors themselves, who lost the accrued interest not yet due.

It is not related what punishment is in store for the man who foolishly started the trouble. We suggest that a penalty to fit his offense would be for every bank, not only in Vermont, but elsewhere, to be "no good" to him when he wants assistance in the shape of a loan. He should be blacklisted.

The person who falsely starts reports, in jest or earnest, about the financial

character of a fiduciary institution, like the person who falsely insinuates that a woman is not of good moral character, is an undesirable citizen of a pretty low type.

The blight of the pessimistic know-it-all who suspects everybody is to society what the tent caterpillar's blight is to the orchard—disgusting and noisome.—Rutland News.

Blood Sucking Taxes.

Out in Michigan they are complaining because the railroads will not extend their lines into territory that should be developed. It is something like the complaint in Vermont that the cross-state railroad has not been, and is not being built and that some other short lines are not constructed.

Why is it that those in control of railroads do not extend their iron and give Michigan the transportation facilities it needs? A professor in the University of Michigan answers the query by saying that railroads are having a hard time enough of it as things are, without increasing their burden. He points to the Michigan tax law which is oppressive on the railroads.

The same answer is good in Vermont. Taxation and other expenses, such as those demanded by the state in the elimination of grade crossings, have driven Vermont roads to destruction. When people ask why railroads do not do this or that, let them first ask themselves: "Have the railroads the money, and if not why not?" One of the good why-nots in Vermont, as in Michigan, is the tax levy plus the cost of grade crossings. Vermont will some time learn that it is a grand asset to a state to have a tax system that doesn't suck blood.—St. Albans Messenger.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Do You Know?

Teddy (after his first lesson at Sunday school)—Say, mamma, was Adam born'd a baby or a man? And if he was the first man who named him Adam? And how does any one know that was his name? And why wasn't Eve called Mrs. Adam instead of Eve?

Will Cure Most Anything.

Suburban Life, the Countryside Magazine, in the July issue quotes Dallas Lore Sharp, the naturalist, as giving "a prescription to cure most anything," as follows:

"A small farm—of an acre or more.
"A small income—of a thousand or more.
"A small family—of four boys or more.
"A real love of nature.

"Sig. Morning and evening chores. The dose to be taken daily, as long as life lasts."

True as the Stars.

She—You've been out every night since I married you, and you swore you would be as true as the stars above.
He—Well, ain't the stars above out every night too?

Looked Pale.

"Jimmy's got a great scheme to get out of school these fine days."
"How does he work it?"
"He goes out an' washes his face at recess, an' the teacher thinks he's sick an' sends him home."

Applying the Text.

"Say, paw," queried little Ebenezer Cornshucks, "w'd you did the minister mean yesterday when he said 'leave no stone unturned'?"
"I 'low mebbe he meant th' grindstone, my son," replied the old man.
"Come with me to th' woodshed an' we'll apply th' text."

Revival a Failure.

"Yes, dat church revivals was a plum failure. Dey ain't no use in trying to start a revival in dog days, no sah."
"What seemed to be the main difficulty, Brother Jones?"
"Why, when de pahnion tried to describe de place of future punishment, de congregation rose up an' said 'Well, it can't be much better dan it is right here at present, and dat killed de hull business said.'—Plain Dealer.

We Trust So.

"Herr Schmidt is so fat that he can't get near enough to his counter to sell goods."
"H'm! Sort of a corporation in restraint of trade."—Topeka Capital.

Worried.

"Your father has an idea you are going to marry a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow; but aha! I will fool him!"
Gracious! you are not going to break off the engagement are you?"

WILLIAMSTOWN.

The Rural Good Luck club will meet with Mrs. Celia Colby Saturday afternoon, July 11. Subject of lesson, "Northern Africa."

Don E. Bemis is at home again from a visit to his brother at Ormstown Station, N. Y.

Henry O. Stevens and Mrs. Ernie Belle Slack were married on the evening of July 3d, by Justice of the Peace J. B. F. Bailey.

Everett H. Waldo, who has been in Plymouth, Mass., for about three years past, has finished work there and is with his father, Henry B. Waldo.

Doris Covell is in Northfield, visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Dillingham.

Miss Margaret Kanaly, who has been in town with relatives for a short time, returned to her home in Montpelier the 4th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Smith have gone to Queen City park for a stay of a week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eves are no longer at the Odd Fellows' home at Jackson, Mich., but have taken rooms at 314 Lawrence street in Ann Arbor in the same state. The change was made last March.

Miss Emma Camp has returned from Randolph and is at present with Mrs. Laura Ainsworth.

Herbert N. Farnham is the last purchaser of a Ford auto, in town.

Many of our people were out of town on the Fourth. A few went to St. Albans and more to Northfield. Quite a delegation were in Chelsea, and there were enough to make a good showing at the grange picnic in Gale's woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Seaver are again at home, after a stay of about a week in and around Burlington.

Miss Marion Lasell has gone to Peterborough, N. Y., the headquarters of the Success company, with whom she has a contract for employment during the summer vacation.

Weather permitting, the band will give a concert in the stand next Saturday evening, July 11.

The locals won from the Chelsea team on the Fourth by a score of 17 to 14. They also won from the Graniteville team on the home grounds, July 6, by a score of 5 to 4.

Hiram S. Drury went to Waltham, Mass., last week and returned with a Metz car. He will use it on route No. 3 in delivering mail.

Spray your trees and garden with pyrox. For sale at the Kempton mill.



Make an Outdoor Sleeping Room

of any porch or veranda. They also form delightful shady retreats on hot, sultry days. It is only the

AEROLUX PORCH SHADES

that thoroughly protect you from the summer's heat. They cannot flap on windy days and as they are made in a variety of attractive colors and delicate tones, they add to the appearance of any home.

They cost but little and will last for years and years. We have them in all sizes from 4 to 12 feet wide.

The best porch shade made.

LET US SHOW YOU

A. W. Badger & Co.

July a Busy Month

Extra Values All Through Our Store During This Month—It Will Pay You to Come Here for Your Summer Garments

Big Sale Summer Dresses

Ladies' Thin Colored Dresses at nearly half price. On sale now at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98, 2.98 up
See the White Corded Dresses at \$1.98, \$2.98
Girls' White Dresses, 6 to 14 years, special at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.98
Baby Dresses, Baby Bonnets, Hats, Parasols, at 25c, 50c, 98c, \$1.25 up

Summer Sale of Waists

ALL THIS WEEK

Balkan Blouse for Children, only 75c each
Waists, Blouses on sale at 50c and 98c each
Waists, colored voiles, latest, at \$1.19 each
White and Fancy Silk Waists 1.19 each
White Silk Waists at 1.25, 1.39 and 1.98 each
Best Silk Waists in all colors, 1.98 each
4.00 and 5.00 Crepe de Chine Blouse, 3.50 each

Everything in Summer Underwear. SPECIAL this week, a little better value than most places.

Ladies' Wash Skirts are having a big sale here. Come and see prices, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.98 up.

Annual Sale Linen Pieces

Sale begins now. They won't last long at the price. About 150 Scarfs and Center Pieces at nearly half price. These come hemstitched and with drawn work. Others trimmed with lace and lace insertion. Some hand-embroidered.

Notice the prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each

98c Counter—Ask to see the garments on this counter. More values put out for to-day's sale.

The Vaughan Store

Barre Savings Bank & Trust Company

HOWLAND BUILDING

We have for sale City of Barre 4 Per Cent. School Bonds. These bonds are free from all taxes in the state of Vermont. For further particulars regarding the bonds, we invite you to call and talk it over.

Four per cent interest on savings accounts.

DIRECTORS
F. G. HOWLAND HOMER FITTS E. A. BUGBEE
M. E. HOWLAND C. F. MILLAR W. A. DREW
OFFICERS
F. G. HOWLAND, President W. A. DREW, Treasurer

Painters' and Paperhangers' Supplies

Bay State Liquid Paints—Matheson White Lead—Oils—Shellacs—Varnishes—Kalsomine—Paste—Wall Paper—Room Moulding—and Brushes.

If we haven't what you wish, we will try to get it for you.

A. V. BECKLEY

Over Drown's Drug Store

N. E. Telephone 31-11 46 North Main Street

July Clean Up Sale

of

Men's and Ladies' Low Shoes

Seldom do you get a chance at this time of the year to buy shoes at these prices, but we wish to close out all broken lots and odd sizes. It's our loss and your saving. Only goods mentioned below marked down.

30 pairs Ladies' \$3.50 Tan and Black Oxfords, Button and Lace, Clean-Up Price \$2.59
15 pairs Ladies' \$3.50 Tan Walk-Over Pumps, Clean-Up Price 2.39
38 pairs Ladies' \$3.00 Tan and Black Oxfords, Button and Lace, Clean-Up Price 2.29
25 pairs Ladies' \$2.50 Tan and Black Oxfords, Button and Lace, Clean-Up Price 1.89
20 pairs Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Black and Tan Oxfords, Clean-Up Price 2.49

You better call early, as these are unusual values and will go fast.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot

Barre, Vermont Shop 170 N. Main St.

Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company

Barre, Vermont

STATEMENT, JULY 1, 1914

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$1,288,168.77	Capital stock	\$75,000.00
Real estate and banking house	45,074.52	Surplus and profits	18,692.25
Bonds and securities	286,890.00	Dividend, 3 per cent.	2,250.00
Accrued interest receivable	30,872.60	Deposits (including interest due depositors July 1, 1914)	1,664,459.74
Cash on hand and in banks	109,396.10		
	\$1,760,401.99		\$1,760,401.99

Deposits made on or before JULY 13, will

draw interest from JULY 1, at 4 Per Cent.

This Bank Pays Taxes on all Deposits
WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

OFFICERS

JOHN TROW, President

H. O. WORTHEN, Vice-President

H. G. WOODRUFF, Treasurer

DIRECTORS

JOHN TROW

H. O. WORTHEN

CHAS. L. CURRIER

WILL A. WHITCOMB

FRANK F. CAVE